

BULLETIN
OF THE
BROOKLYN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY

VOL. XXI

DECEMBER, 1926

No. 5

DESCRIPTIONS OF NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF
PRISTAULACUS KIEFFER (HYMENOPTERA-
AULACIDAE).

By J. CHESTER BRADLEY, Ithaca, N. Y.

Pristaulacus (Oleisopristes) taughanic n. sp.

♀. Black, shining; clypeus reddish yellow; mandibles slightly red medially; palpi black; front and middle legs beyond the trochanters reddish yellow; the middle femora infuscated at base; extreme tips of hind femora and the tibiae and tarsi reddish-yellow; the tarsi of all the legs more yellow in shade than the tibiae, the last joint infuscated, particularly strongly on the hind pair; petiole black, but the expanded part of the first segment red except its apical margin. Body except the abdomen covered with fine pale pubescence. Length 12.5 mm.

Basal area of mandibles depressed and punctured; clypeus with slightly prominent lateral angles and a median tooth, together with the face, closely and minutely punctulate; front above the antennae with sparse fine punctures and no indication of a median groove; ocelli in a low triangle, the hind pair about equidistant from each other and from the compound eyes; vertex polished and only indistinctly minutely punctulate; occiput margined posteriorly. Scape swollen below, second segment $2/3$ its length, the two together slightly shorter than the third, which is about equal to the sixth, shorter than the fifth and much shorter than the fourth or longest segment; fourteen segments in all, the apical segments flattened, the last two short.

Pronotum rounded laterally, its angles not dentate, its lateral surface with a vertical median row of elongate pits; median lobe of mesonotum but little prominent, rounded in front, its anterior surface slightly roughened, its dorsal surface with 4 or 5 transverse sharp carinae which are divided in the middle by a shallow median groove, behind which

are an equal number of stronger transverse carinae that are not interrupted medially; the inner half of each lateral lobe with 7 weaker transverse carinae, the outer half of these lobes obsoletely longitudinally aciculate; scutellum rugose; a few curved wrinkles surrounding the petiole dorsally and extending toward the posterior coxae, forming on the side of the propodeum, coarse and elongate reticulations; mesopleura punctured and shining, reticulate below and along the posterior margin.

Wings hyaline, somewhat iridescent but without a violaceous reflection; a square blue-black spot beneath the stigma and another large similar area at the apex of the wing. Cell $R_4 + 5$ (2d and 3rd submarginals) separated from the cell M_4 (first discoidal) by less than the length of the medio-cubital cross vein (caudal sector of the basal vein).

Hind coxae swollen underneath, forming toward their apices a blunt tubercle; posterior metatarsus longer than the following segments united; claws with three teeth beneath.

Abdomen polished and shining, strongly clavate, a little less than the basal half of the 1st segment forming a petiole. Ovipositor about 13 mm. in length.

Described from one female specimen caught by Mr. Henry E. Guerlac along a hedgerow in the new Taughannock State Park, August 3rd, 1925. Type.—Cornell University, No. 725.1.

This species is most closely allied to *P. stigmaterus* Cresson and *P. flavipes* Kieffer. From the former it differs in the absence of a median longitudinal groove on the front, in having black instead of yellow mouthparts, in having the hind tibia yellowish-red instead of brownish, in having less red on the abdomen, in having much larger, darker and more bluish spots on the forewing, and a shorter petiole, as well as in its larger size.

Pristaulacus (Oleisopristes) glabrescens n. sp.

Very close to *P. taughanic* from which, as described above, it differs in the following details:

Front and middle femora somewhat infuscated at base; *front with a shallow weakly indicated median groove*; carinae of medial mesonotal lobe a trifle less sharp; the inner half of each lateral mesonotal lobe with only 3 or 4 distinctly countable carinae; scutellum with fewer carinae forming rather distinct areolas; propodeum with weak carinae on its lateral surface, posteriorly devoid of carinae, smooth, polished and shining.

Described from one female from Albany, N. Y., June 5, 1909.
Holotype: Cornell University, No. 748.1.

The smooth posterior surface of the propodeum, and the shallow median groove on the forehead are the characters which lead me to describe this as a species distinct from *P. taughanic*. It is evident that we have to deal with a group of allied species, the individuals of which are all of rare occurrence, and it will need a considerable accumulation of individuals to allow us to determine the extent of individual variation and the proper limits of species amongst them.

Pristaulacus (Oleisopristes) flavipes Kieffer.

♀. Black; following parts honey yellow: clypeus, the scape beneath, mandibles except at tip, palpi, front and middle legs except coxae, hind legs except coxae, first segment of trochanter and the femora; the scape above, anterior coxae, basal segment of posterior trochanter and posterior femora are brown; the last segment of each tarsus is weakly infuscated; the sides of the petiole in the extended part of the 1st segment except dorsally at apex and most of the 2nd segment, except dorsally, are reddish yellow. The female of this species differs from the foregoing description of *P. taughanic* in the points of color above noted, and in the following particulars:

There is a simple but distinct tooth at the lower lateral angle of the pronotum; the median lobe of the mesonotum is less prominent and more rounded, so that the dorsal surface is less differentiated from the cephalic and the transverse ridges are continued on to the latter; these ridges are less sharply elevated; the outer half of the lateral lobe is not aciculate; there is a single transverse carina at some distance before the petiole and the propodeum below the petiole and laterally is uniformly, coarsely, reticulate, the meshes not elongate; the wings have a brown spot beneath the stigma, a faint cloud at tip and a minute spot along the vein $M_4 + C_{U1}$ (transverse median), the cells M_4 (1st discoidal) and $R_4 + 5$ (2nd and 3rd submarginal) touch one another; the under surface of the posterior coxa forms a straight line terminating in a weakly angled tubercle anterior to the apex; the petiole slopes inappreciably into the enlarged part of the first segment. As in other species of the subgenus, the claws have 3 teeth beneath.

Described from one specimen sent to me by Professor Herbert Osborn from Medina, Ohio, collected November 6th, 1889.

I have made the determination of this species by comparison with Kieffer's description of the male.

Allotype.—Cornell University, No. 726.1.

A NEW SPECIES OF SAPROMYZIDAE FROM CHINA (DIPTERA).

By J. R. MALLOCH, Washington, D. C.

The new species described below was lent to me by Dr. Aldrich, from the collection of the United States National Museum, for use in compiling a synopsis of the species of *Homoneura* van der Wulp occurring in the Oriental Region, which will be published elsewhere.

Homoneura chinensis sp. n.

Male and female.—Shining testaceous yellow, ocellar spot faintly darkened; antennae and palpi yellow; wings hyaline, inner cross vein not clouded, a dark mark on each extremity of outer cross vein which are narrowly connected in middle, a small dark spot on third vein proximad of level of outer cross vein, and similar spots on apices of veins 2 to 4 inclusive, the one on second vein darkest.

Frons subquadrate, all bristles strong, the anterior orbitals farther from eye than posterior pair; arista plumose. Thorax with three pairs of strong postsutural dorsocentral bristles, the anterior pair close to suture, one pair of strong prescutellar acrostichals, 8-10 series of intradorsocentral hairs, and two sternopleurals. Hypopygium similar to that of *grandis* (Kertesz), differing in details. Inner cross vein about three-sevenths from base of discal cell; penultimate section of fourth vein subequal to ultimate. Fore femur with an anteroventral comb; all tibiae with distinct preapical dorsal bristle; mid tibia with three strong apical ventral bristles.

Length, 6-7 mm.

Type, male, and allotype, Mt. Omei, 4,000 feet, Shin Kai Si, Szechuen, China (D. C. Graham).

Most closely related to *grandis* (Kertesz), which is known only from Formosa.